Vol. 60, pp. 45-46 May 19, 1947

PROCEEDINGS
OF
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

DESCRIPTION OF A SUBSPECIES OF MYOTIS YUMANENSIS FROM BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

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In the course of a study of geographic variation in some bats of western North America I found that a small series of *Myotis yumanensis* (H. Allen) from central Baja California represents an heretofore undescribed subspecies. This subspecies may be known as:

Myotis yumanensis lambi, subsp. nov.

Type.—Male, old adult, skin and skull, No. 38194 Mus. Vert. Zool.; from San Ignacio, lat. 27° 17′, Baja California, Mexico; collected May 19, 1927, by Chester C. Lamb, original number 7685.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality, but probably present in suitable habitats in Baja California south of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir.

Diagnostic characters and comparisons.—A subspecies of *Myotis yumanensis*, as defined by Miller and Allen (1928, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 144), characterized by small size and light yellowish-brown dorsal color. Compared with near topotypes of *M. y. yumanensis*, *M. y. lambi* is smaller in size, darker in color of ear and wing membranes, more richly colored on the back, and has a suffusion of yellowish color on the tips of the hairs of the ventral surface. Compared with the type series of *M. y. sociabilis* H. W. Grinnell, *M. y. lambi* is smaller in size and paler in color. Compared with the type and paratype of *Vespertilio obscurus* H. Allen (synonymized with *M. y. yumanensis* by Miller and Allen, *op. cit.*) *M. y. lambi* differs as it does from *M. y. sociabilis*.

Average and extreme measurements are: forearm (7 specimens), 30.2 (29.6-31.9); condylobasal length of skull (7 specimens), 12.0 (11.4-12.5).

Specimens examined.—Total number 7 (5 skins with skulls, 2 alcoholics), all adult specimens from San Ignacio.

Remarks.—Only a small number of *Myotis yumanensis* have been recorded from Baja California. Miller and Allen referred to *M. y. yumanensis* one specimen from Rio Pescadero (in the delta region of the Colorado River), and 18 specimens from Rancho San Antonio (west base of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir). They also referred to this subspecies the type and paratype of *Vespertilio obscurus*, originally described from "Lower California." Miller and Allen, with a query, gave the locality

as "Cape St. Lucas." The subspecies in the delta region is unquestionably *M. y. yumanensis* as shown by two specimens available to me. The The specimens from San Antonio, which I have seen, are variable in color, some specimens are pale as in *yumanensis* and others as dark or darker than typical *M. y. sociabilis.* For the present they may be referred to *M. y. yumanensis.* The status of *Vespertilio obscurus* is uncertain, and will be discussed in a future report. It is sufficient at this time to state that the two specimens upon which the name is based are subspecifically distinct from *M. y. lambi.* It will be necessary to collect specimens of this species from the Cape San Lucas region before it will be possible to be certain that the specimens of "*V. obscurus*" came from there. It seems improbable to me that this area would be inhabited by larger individuals than occur at San Ignacio since the outstanding feature of the bats of Baja California is the strong tendency, in many species, for the development of dwarfism toward the south. Because the two examples of *obscurus* are much like some of the specimens from Rancho San Antonio they may at present, like them, be referred to *M. y. yumanensis.*